THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune Indian Tolograph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-sta

National Democratic Convention.

Ballotings at Baltimore. We present, in the following tables, all the balbotings for Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates in the Baltimore Convention :

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FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

First Ballot, Second Ballot Wm. R. King of Alabama 126 Gideon J. Pillow, of Tennessee 25 Bard R. Atchison, of Missouri 25 Thomas J. Rusk, of Texas 12 Jeferson Davis, of Mississippi 22 Reserve Davis, of Science Special Reserve Strange, of North Carolina.
Solomon W. Downs, of Louisiana.
John B. Weiler, of Califernia. ell Cobb, of Georgia..... Last Day-Sacrificial Rites-The Hecatomb of

Old Fogles-Franklin Pierce and William R. King nemirated-The New Platform-National Committee, &c. &c. FIFTH DAY MORNING SESSION.

Baltimone, June 5, 1852.

The excitement was raised to the highest pitch this morning, and at an early hour immense crowds gathered around the Convention Hall. The Convention was called to order at twenty minutes put nine o'clock, when the Rev. J. Campbell White de-

livered a prayer. Gen. Irwin, the first Vice-President, occupied the

chair during the greater part of the morning. The reading of the journal was dispensed with, when the Convention proceeded to the thirty fourth ballot for a Presidential candidate.

When the Clerk called the name of Massachusetts, he was requested to pass over the State for a moment The word "pass" was misunderstood, and the Clerk announced the vote of Massachusetts for Cass. It was not until after the deafening applause subsided that the error

was corrected. This occasioned considerable laughter. Maryland having been called, Mr. Spencer, of that egation, remarked (standing upon a settee) - Before I have the honor of casting our sate, I desire to say a few words. It is the desire of Maryland—and I am sure it is the feeling of the country and of this Convention-thaevery gettleman should come here to-day anxious to bring the deliberations of this Convention to a result. The eyes of the nation are anxiously fixed upon us—the public pulse is feverish. We were told yesterday, by the Chairman of the Committee on a Platform, that he was now ready to present it. We want a leader to stand on that platform and unfair the banner inscribed with bey principles. Where is the Democratic period. with our principles. Where is the Democratic principle of compromise, if gentlemen hold with tenacity their respective candidates? When will we have a re-

milt! It is necessary to—considerable interrupt here took place.] I will yield after saying one word. Cries—"No, no." Cries-"No, no. Mr. Spencer-But of sustained Gen. Casa. But one word ; we have stood here, and

[Cries—"Order, order." "Sit down."] Mr. Spencer—But one word. [Cries—"Order order "]

Nr. Spencer—But of the relation of the second of the secon read it as such on this occasion, amid lengther. He was

Some one suggested James Dickinson. (Ha that) Some one suggested James Dickinson. His 'a' a' Mr. Dickinson mounted the settee, and general consent to bear him was given. "I came here," he said, "not to speak, but I should be much less than human if I could sit here under these circumstances and be sites—if I could rise and address this Convention without the very deepest emotion. I came here not for my self—I came here as the servant of others, clothed with his bar function, which it shall be my chief ambitton. the highest functions, which it shall be my chief ambition

At this point a number of magnificent bouquets were

At this point a number of magnificent bouquets were thrown by the ladies occupying one of the galleries, and boud and long continued were the hurzas and other demonstrations of applicate |

One of the sovereigns above was so excited that, having no bouquet, he throw his hat down below.

Mr. Dickinson resumed: I have seen times when I was covered over with scoffs and revilings. [Cries of Shanne, shanne.] But amidst all the various scenes of my life I never before felt myself in a trial like this. But should I hesitate or waver! No! Mr. President, bever has mortal man had so many honors preferred as I have had. From the time I took my seat in this Convention, usen who never before had seen me, men coming from far and distant points of this land, east for me leg from far and distant points of this land, cast for me their mite, as the widow of old did her's into the treasury. I feel proud of this. It was a rose-bud in the wreath of political destiny. [Applause] And now spaint my own expressed request, we see the land of fresidents—the ancient Deminion, couning here and laying down her highest honors at my feet. [Applause.] Sir. Virginia is the land of chivalry, the land of generosity, the land of high and noble impulses—a land of all others willing to rescue my name from the least stain of imputation. As a compliment, I cherish her vote as of the highest worth. As a compliment, unsought and unrequested, opposed by my own wishes, it was brought to me, and therefore it is the more valuable. May I not, then, say I could not consent to a nomination here without incurring the imputation of unfaithfully executing the trust which my constituents entrusted to me—without doing violence, and without turning my back on an old and favored friend? Whitethey expect me to stand by him, nothing that could be tendered me—the highest position in the Government—not even the ing from far and distant points of this land, cast for me the highest position in the Government—not even the office of President of the United States, could have com-Planented me so much as I am now. A say to my Southern friends, I will go home a sol a better man. What I have met with act a better man. What I have met with here to-day has given me an assurance that "truth, crushed to earth will rise again." May I not invoke my Southern friends, the Democrace of the Old Dominion, while they stay up my hands—may I not invoke them, by all the history and the past, by the rich fruition of the present and the hopes of the future, to stay up my hands, and go with me for the nomination of Lewis Cass! [Applause.] We cannot find a single individual so copulate to us all. Every one can say something in regard to his particular favorite—and he could repeat—Ga wiser then and in thy scale of sense.

Go, where there, and in thy scale of sense:
Weigh thy opinion against Providence,
Call imperfection what there familiant such—
Say-bare he gives too little, there too much.
It will be a long time before we can all come together in

It will be a long time before we can all come together in lave of any one man. There are many stars in the galaxy. Let us, then, compromise. I tender my choicest offering to my friends of the "Old Dominion," and other friends, for the good temper which prevails in this Convention. I sak them not to expect me to depart from the line of my intentions. My spirit is willing, but my firsh is weak. The highest temptation could not induce me to depart from this course.

Mr. Leske washed to say one word for Virginia. Ories of "leave," "leave," and "no, ""no.

Mr. Leske said that Nathaniel Macon once said that the Previde ray was neither to be sought nor declined. The fact that the gentleman from New-York declines, is

the highest argument in his favor. We want to say that I he has not been forced upon us.

The result of the thirty outth ballot was then make

mown.

Mr. Erown, of Tennessee, said that the Committee on the Creed or Platfor were now ready to report, if it was the good pleasure of the convention to hear it.

Cries—"No." "No." "Let's have another vote,"

Cries—"No." "No." "Let's have another vote."

So on proceeding to the thirty-fifth vote, Mr. Jacob Thompson said that the Mississippi delegation came here to get a Northern statesmen, and make him the next chief maghatate. They had gone for Buchanas, but the Northern men had not come to them. We now go for the distinguished statesman, Wm. L. Marcy, and cast our vost accordingly. (Applause.)

While the Convention was waiting the return of an absent delegation, the following names were announced as constituting the committee to nominate the National Democratic Committee, viz.:

William C. Aller, Maine. S. B. Foote, Mississippi, Charles C. Atherton, N. H. W. G. Kendsil, Louisana, H. E. Stonghton, Vermont.

Berjamin F. Hallett, Mass. D. R. McNair, Kentucky.

Wm. B. Lawrence, R. V. Ephraim H. Hvde, Cons. Jak. W. Borden, Indiana, John P. Berkman, N. Y. John W. Mickle, N. J.

Adelphose, E. Wilson, Penn. Nathan W. Hickman, Del. John S. Barry, Michigan, G. Humpbewy, Florida.

B. P. Scott, Virginia.

Warren Winslow, N. C. George Gillespie, Iowa.

Samuel G. T. Bayley, Gs.

G. Humpwreys, Florids. Jno. W. Scott, Texas. George Gillespie, Iowa. E. P. Scott, Virginia.

Warren Winslow, N. C.
Semuel G. T. Bayley, Gs.
Edward D. Setts, Alabams.

Judge Jackson of the State Rights wing of the Deleeation on behalf of the Delegation of Georgia, protested

gainst this, saying that it did not express the sense of the people.

Mr. Morton replied—I am a Union Democrat, and that is the sense of a large portion of the people of the State.

Somebody here said that the last-named gentleman
had been on both tickets.

Gen. Patton, of the Delegation, fainted, but was soon

restored to consciousness.

On the Thirty-fifth ballot Rhode Island went back to Cass, which was received with immense applause from

the galleries.

Mississippi changed her vote, and cast it for Marcy.

Mississippi changed her vote, and cast it for Marcy. Georgia voted for Douglas. One of the members of that Delegation protested sgainst it, as not being the voice of the Union Democrats of that State.

The Virginia Delegation retired for consultation, and during the time, the Chairmen announced the Committee of the from each State to select a National Democratic Committee.

The Virginia Delegates returned and east her vote for Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, which created much sensation.

Franklin Pierce, of New-Hampanire, which creamuch sensation.

Alalams changed her vote for Marcy and Pierce went up to thirty on the thirty-sixth ballot. After the result had been declared, much confusion prevailed, and some time elapsed before order was restored.

On the thirty-seventh ballot, Pierce went up to thirty-four. On the succeeding vote he fell to twenty-nine, at which point he remained until the forty-sixth ballot, when he ran up to forty-one.

During the forty-second ballot, the New-York delegation were absent from the hall half an hour, for consulting were absent from the hall half an hour,

tion were absent from the hall half an hour, for consul-tation; on their return, they voted—Marcy 2i, Cass 10, Douglas 1.

Pending the forty-sixth ballot, the delegates from Kentucky retired for consultation, were out lifteen minutes, and upon coming in, cast their vote for Pierce. This put the friends of Franklin Fierce in high giec. On the same ballot Wm R. King received 1. Kentucky

On the same ballot W.m. H. King received 1. Kentucky voted for Frankin Pierce.
On the forty-seventh ballot motion was made by Mr. Delany, of Wisconsin, to adjourn sine die, and each State to make its own nomination. The motion was not enter There being no enoice on the forty-eighth ballot, the

There being no enoise on the forty-eighth ballot, the Convertion proceeded to the forty-ninth ballot, when Mr. McRies said the Deleration of North Carolina came here unanimously to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. We all along, in good faith, have gone for the favorite son of the Keystone State, around whom have long clustered the warmest affections of North Carolina. We have also gone for one of New York's favorite sons, whose administrative powers have already been so nobly and handeomely culcgized by one of Mississippi's sons, in good faith we have tendered the olive branch to the North, and North Carolina will continue to tender the olive branch; and now as we see that the purpose is to give the nomination to one who was in the field long give the nomination to one who was in the field long enough to show that he is a gallant soldier, and who was enough to show that he is a gallant soldier, and who was in the cablest long enough to show that he is an able statesman, and long enough in Congress to show that he is faithful to this right of the States and union of the States—one whose principles of Democracy are as solid and enduring as his own granite hills—we give the ten votes of North Carolina to Franklin Pierce.

The huzzas which followed the above announcement were starting and there was great excitement all over the hall.

Cohen said : Georgia has looked to the democracy Mr. Cohen said: Georgia has looked to the democracy of the North for the hanner-bearer of the democratic party. We have accordingly railied around the North to center on them. Georgia now sends a unanimous greeting to the Granite State of New-Hampshire. [Wild hurzas] She sends her entire and unanimous vote there, and trusts confidently in her favorite son, who is as firm as her eternal hills themselves. The glad tidings of unanimity will reverberate throughout the length and breadth of our common country. Georgia casts her ten votes for Frankth Pierce, of New-Hampshire.

This announcement was followed by renewed applause, and the londest possible huzzas.

Phis announcement was followed by renewed applause, and the loudest possible huzzas.

Mr. William Barkedole said—After mature deliberation, the Mississippi delegation have determined, in duty to their constituents and to the great cause of Demizerecy, to cast their vote for the noble and gallant son of New England, General Pierce, of New Hampshire. (Unbounded applause; the joy seemed, if possible, on the increase.)

the increase.)
Mr. Polk said—Sympathizing with Georgia and North Carolina, and other states States, and for the purpose of harmonizing the Convention and making a nomination the delegation of Tennessee have authorized me to cast the twelve votes of the State for Franklin Pierce. There were now not only lone huzzas, but perfect creams, smild which bequets were showered down by edies in the ralleries

rover, of New York, feeling the spirit of kind ness, before the result of the build should be announced, saked that the delegation of that State be permitted to withdraw from the Convention for consultation—(some one here told him this was not necessary.) He then think We think we can give the electoral vote of New-York for Franklin Figure.

ork for Franklin Pierce.

Mr. West seemed to oppose this, and so the Delega tion retired.

Hop. John W. Davis, the President, now came in and

ved General Irwin from the arduous duties of the

Chair.

Several Delegations were engaged in consultation, and confusion was at its belieful on the floor and in the galleries. The President hanged and called to order until his voice was husky.

After a while, Alabama, Vermont, New-Jersey, Mischer a while, Alabama, Vermont, New-Jersey, Mischer and Miller a

ouri and Arkansas cast their votes for Franklin Pierce. souri and Arkanas cast their votes for Frankin Fierce, and on each announcement, wild and dealening huzzas went up—the performances being varied by the elapting of hands and stompting of feet.

Mr. Bright, of Indiana, said: The vote of my State has been cost for one who has been honored by her on crary proper occasion, believing that he possesses all the accountry qualifications to make a true and faithful exponent of Dissocratic principles.

the accessivy qualifications to make a true and faithful exponent of Democratic principles.

Cries— Bown is front— Order, order."

Mr. Bright continued—We then gave our vote for Lewis Cass, who has a lodgment in the hearts of the front-beam difference of the first beam of the contrary of this Country, to an extent which no other living man has rarely enjoyed; [Applearse] but we will yield him, on this occasion, as I may say, with drops of blood, and with deep ground. We think we owe more to him than to any other man. When the black flag of fanaticism—

Cries, "Sit down, gentlemen," Order" and "Good.

Mr. Bright—And the flag of treason unfaired in the North, and the dark waves the extend to sweep over all the free States. Gen. Cass stayed their progress; he turned tack this tide of fanaticism, and under his antiplees the Democracy stands here to day the States are still united, and the flag over our heads floats in triumph everywhere, feared and respected by every nation. We have no objection to the favorite son of New-Hamphire. He has distinguished himself in the councils of the nation, and on the battle fields, where the favorite son of Indians, Gen. Lune, has also distinguished himself. But your considerations of unblus sentiment, and for the son, and on the battle fields, where the favorite son of rotins. Gen. Lane, has also distinguished himself. But, our considerations of public sentiment, and for the urpose of bringing the great Democracy of the country ogether, we give now, as we will give in November att. ascertainly is the sun rives and sets, the thirteen ones of that State for General Franklin Pierce.

The applyance at this point was torride.

The appliance at this point was terrific.

New-York was next called to vote, when Mr. Horatio
ymour arcse and said: We came here to present to exmour arcse and said : one of our own distinguished sons, but, rentlemen, whalf of those for whom I speak, we now concur in on behalf of those for whom I speak, we now concur in the manifest determination of this Convention to make Franklin Pierce the next President of the United States. [Applause.] In the ballot of 1848, the delegation was divided; but here he wished to pledge the hearts of all his Democratic friends to the nomination, believing it would be responded to by New York as she did to the nominations in other days. He cast the vote for Pierce, and erest anniance succeeded.

and great applause succeeded.

Nr. Dickinson was called for, and when he arose was received with loud and long-continued cheers. In the course of his remarks he said that if every State will come up to the great baule, and do the work, he would enabled to congratulate the country on the success of

be enabled to congratulate the country on the success of the Demicratic party.

Col. Black of Pennsylvania, said that, with the earnest-ness of women and the fidelity of her pledge of honor, without hesitation, with sleepless and unceasing energy, the democracy will fight for the nominee in Pennsylva-ria. He is "Frank" by name as well as by nature. His surrasme is "Pience" and when the centre column of the enemy is broken it will be by file efforts. (Cheers.) We premise, he said, when the flag rises highest, we will be there because James Buchanan requires it. [Ap-plause] The twenty-seven votes of Pennsylvania were then cast for Franklin Pierce.

nover bent her knees to her opponent-in the darkest

nover bent her knees to her opponent—in the darkest hour her sous have stool. You can now set her down for filteen thousand majority for the nominee of the Convertion. [Applause.]

Mr. Soule epole for Louisians, saying thit he saw by the vote just case that the democracy here already elected the next problem of the United States. Louisians could not be recreat to the call of the North We come to you, he remarked not only with these insignificant votes of ours, but with hearts that, will do good service in the coming carraws. I rejoice, therefore, to see these unerring indications of harmyny among us. We will appul and crush our opponents, and, I believe from the very bottom of my heart that the vote of my cherished State will be given for Frankin Pierce. [Applause.] Be then cast the vote of the delegation for that gentlemen.

cheriebed State will be given for Franklin Pierce. [Applause.] He then cast the vote of the delegation for the gentleman.

Delaware changed her vote for Pierce. [Applause.] Mr. McLellan, of Michigan, arose—We have, he said, presented the name of a man who needs no cu ogy from me, and whose name is cherished in every bosom. I can say for him that no man can be more obliged, and no man will sconer forget the injuries which some think have been indicted upon him by those who are opposed to his nomination. We will not only give to Franklin Pierce the vote of Michigan here, but we say we will give him a larger majority in the State of Michigan than has ever been given for any other Democratic nominee.—[applause]—for the man for whom the vote of Michigan is now to be cast is pecunilarly acceptable to the candidate for whom Michigan went at first. I pledge to him the cordial end warm support of Gen. Cass; and I now cast the unanimous vote of Michigan for Franklin Pierce. [Loud and long continued applause]

Mr. Worrell, of Delaware, pledged that Diamond Siate to do all they could for the nominee to defeat old "fuss and feathers," although the vote was rather meager. Delaware was then declared for Pierce.

Mr. Kane, of Florida, radi: We are no longer divided in our delegation. A name has been brought for ward which calls for the warmest sympathy, and we therefore unite our forces to support the son of New-England. From Florida—from the land of the crange and the vine—the land of everglades—we stretch our hand across the Union to the grantle hills of New Hampshire in pledge of our fadelity to Franklin Pierce. [Applause.]—The vote was cast accordingly.

Mr. Rusk, of Texas, said he had no speech to make here. Four votes would be found for Franklin Pierce. [Applause.]

Inwa and Wisconsin voted for Pierce.

Appleuse.] Iown and Wisconsin voted for Pierce.

Up went huzzas, and down came bouquets.
The rall having been called, there were cites of "Or-

Now let's hear the result,"

Now sets hear the result.

Some gentleman jumped upon a settee to say something, but the President ruled him out, saying he was not a member of the Convention. The gentleman was loudly called to order, while others were disposed to grant him leave.

The enthusism had in some measure expended itself before the result are appropriate.

The enthusism had in some measure expended the self before the result was announced, namely: Plerce received the unanimous vote, two hundred and eigety-two in number, of all the States represented, except Ohio. Six of those of that State were cast for Butler, one for Cass, two for Bouglas, and two for Houston.

Loud, long, terrific, violent huzzas, and all manner of demonstrations of delight, succeeded, and amid the coufusion an adjournment was moved and carried, until 4 officer.

orders.

The booming of cannon was heard outside, and joy-ous were the faces and excitant the voices of the De-mocracy, at the result of the forty-ninth, or final vote.

APPERSORS SESSION. The Convention having been called to order, Mr. Brown of Tennessee, from the Committee on the Democratic Platform, stated that he was now ready

to make report.

Cries—"Agreed," "agreed." "Object," "object," &c.
Mr. Brown said that he merely wished to make the report. It might lie upon the table until the Convention should be pleased to take it up.
Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, objected to the reception of any report, resolution, or anything else, until the Convention shall have presented both of their candidates and classed them on the platform.

placed them on the platform.

Mr. Brown moved a suspension of the rules, and saked that the vote upon the question be taken by States, so that he might know who is willing to have a platform,

and who is not.

Mr. Richardson said that he was as ready as the gentleman from Tennessee to have a platform. He had stood on a platform as long as any man in the Convention. The Convention agreed at the start not to lay down a platform until the candidates were elected. Let the Convention adhere to this determination. Dean, of New York, moved to lay Mr. Brown's

ion upon the table.
r. Richardson saked whether he understood the gentleman from Tennessee that he merely wished to make the report and let it lie over for the present? If

Mr. Brown replied in the affirmative. The report however, was not presented, and the Convention proceeded to vote for a nominee for A Delegate from Maine arose and said that he believed that the North would take any live Democrat which the

that the North would take any live Democrat which the South would indicate.

The vote of Maine was thrown for Wm R. King, of Alabama. This was followed by applause.

The voting went on, when suddenly the Convention was startled by the cry of "fight!" "fight!" "fight!" "fight!" Messrs. Wilcox and Sims. in the neighborhood of the Mississippi delegation, were engaged in a personal collision, but the crowd around them was so dense that we could not get up to the scene to report the full restriculars.

articulars.

The persons in the galleries stretched forth to see the combat.

Of course there was a general excitement, and cries of "sit down." "down in front," "order," accompanied

by prolonged hissing.

The personal reacontre being over, Mr. Richardson asked the Convention to indulge him by having a short telegraphic dispatch read to the Convention.

Objections were interposed. Fr. Richardson then said—it will not interfere with

Cries of "Read, read-let's hear it."

Cries of "Read, read—let's near it."
The dispatch was read, as follows:
Washington, June 5, 1852.
From Stephen A. Douglas.
Longistulate the Democratic Party on the fortunate result of the martines. Illusor woll give Farsacias Francia a large migority has any State of the Union.
In response to the above, huzzas were given up stairs

nd down.

By general consent, another dispatch from Washingon was read, as follows:

Case says the temmentees of Parset is a good one, and he will supcrit thearthy, and Houston says. "An excellent membasion; it
of none the Beson resp."

Additional hourses and other demonstrations of joy

arsin burst forth.

Another dispatch from Washington read thus:
The Democrats is Washington give tibe cheers for I

The dispatches were considered so good that they ere all read again.
The cheering was resumed, and one of the Delegates oked up, and called out, "Why don't the galleries

The galleries took the advice, and exerted their lungs

ions were made, and so the Convention pro-

reded to another vote, with the result for King of 277.

The eleven votes of Illinois were given to Jefferson Mr. King was announced as having been chosen the comince for the Vice-Presidency—and was then de clared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

Franklin Pierce was also declared the unani ice of the Convention as the candidate for the Presi Repeated cheers went up for them, with other demon-

strations of joy.
A telegraphic dispatch was received, which read as We are now long the ty one rounds over Perce's normation.
The Convention and galleries loundly huzzard.
The committee on the Platform then submittee their report, through Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, the Chairman, which was read by Major French.

[The Resolutions will be found on the fourth page of this morning's Tribune.]

When the resolution endorsing the Compromise measure was read, the applause was wild, thundering and startling. It required to be read over again, when similar costacles were manifested, the galleries assisting materially to swell the volume of extravant log. Directly the reading was completed, Mr. Saunders of N. C. moved the adoption of the platform, and demand-N. C. moved the adoption of the platform, and demanded the previous question.

A similar motion was made by Mr. Wilder, of Louisi-

A division of the question on the resolution was called A crision of the New York delegation.

Mr. Saunders said: "There's no use for a division—we're all united. Go abread—take the question."

The demand for the previous question was seconded, and there were loud and impatient cries of "take the

te." The vote was accordingly taken, and the platform was with but few dissenting volces.

applause again broke forth, and continued

The Committee on Resolutions made the following re-

The Committee on reconstructs result as port, namely:

Pated, That the next Democratic National Convention be beld at Circinrati, in the State of Onio.

Fated, That, in constituting the future Namesai Convention, the Democratic Committee, in order to secure the retion, the Democratic Committee, and see the number of Delegates it has in the Electural Coltwine the number of Delegates it has in the Electural Coltwin the number of Delegates it has in the Electural Coltwin arrangements for the next Democratic Consmittee, in making arrangements for the next Democratic Convention, power of the supplement of the collegates and secure the same to the delegates elect. gaves elect.

It was also resolved that the time of holding the said.

It was also resolved that the time of holding the said.

nation of Pierce.

The resolution was both adopted and opposed

ally involved no principle.

A motion was then made that the last resolution by

After a further equabbling, the report was adopted, by Vens 157, to Nays 97. On medion of Mr. Pratt in behalf of the NewY-ork

Year 167, to Naya 17.

On motion of Mr. Pratt in behalf of the NewY-ork delegation, it was unanimously

Resolved. That the themse of this Convention be, and they hereby are given to the Mechanics Institute for the use of their hall; to the Committee of Arrangement for their unwessled elections to make the Convention comforts led uning its season, and to the cutterns of Baltimore for ineit courtery and kindness to the members beat riskully.

Mr. Wiggin, of Georgia offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Breaderd, That the unanimous thanks of this Convention be extended to the Hom. John W. Davia, the presiding officer, and his shie assistant, the Hom. Mr. I (win, and all other officers, for the able, dignified and efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties.

The Committee appointed to inform Mr. Pierce and Mr. King of their nomination was announced as follows:
Eristus Corning, of New-York; J. S. Barbour, of Virticials; Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi; Governor McClellan, of Michican; and Pierre Soule, of Louisiana.

A motion was made, but the question was not taken, that the thanks of the Convention be presented to the cleray who have offered up prayers for their success.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

DENOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE. 1852. 1848 P. H. Rrittan, Alexis T. Rainsy. Charles A. Ingerod George R. Roldie, 3, T. Archer, M. Hall McAlleter, Morroy McConnell, Cohert Hathaway, Nathaniel Greer, John W. Stephenson R. La Sere, Charles Andrews, Albert Concable, S. F. Hallett, John H. Harmon, John Purcha, Samuel Treat, R. Jenness, I. F. Hallett, Institute F. Bro-livesd. L. R. Adams, Ferdinand Kennett J. Samuel Treat.

R. Jerners

F. R. V. Wright

Edwin Crasses II.

Robert Strange.

Gen. J. M. Commander.

Samuel Medary.

J. W. Farrey.

J. W. Farrey.

J. Water S. Borges.

James M. Williamson

C. H. Donnidson.

Horace Cirk.

Wm. F. Richne.

and Manuel C. Darlina.

Democratic Nation P. Esperton.

Mr. Hallet gave notice to the Democratic National ommittee to meet in Washington, at the National Ho-

nmittee to meet in Washington, at the M on Monday next at 12 o'clock. he Convention then adjourned sine die. fr. Hallett gave notice that he had print Mr. Hallett gave notice that he had printed copies of the Democratic platform, which he would now distrib-ute; and immediately there was a tremendous rush to the table for them—one of the legs of the table being knocked off in the scramble.

A few huzzas were sent up, by way of a farewell, and then the crowd dispersed. So ended the Baltimore

We must say in conclusion, that every facility was to the reporters, for which we return our

Reception of the Nominations.

The Democracy of this City have not yet sufficiently recovered from their surprise to mani-fest any enthusiasm at the nomination of General Pierce. There were numerous small gatherings on

Pierce. There were humerous small gatherings on Saturday evening, discussing the nomination and the chances of election. The friends of Douglas are evi-dently disappointed, but it will soon wear off. The Whits pretend it is a good nomination for them, and that Webster can easily walk over the track if

minated. General Pierce has been stopping at the Tremont General Pierce has been stopping at the Tremont-House for a few days, and on Saturday afternoon, with his wife, visited Mount Auburn. His personal friend, Col. Barnes, late U.S. Marshal, heard the nemination, and at once started with the tidings, and met the Gener-al at Cambridge. He manifested great surprise, and intimated that he thought it might be a hoax. About a hundred personal and political friends called at the Tremont and congratulated the General during the evening, but there was no public demonstration. At 10 evening, but there was ne public demonstration. At 10 o'clock General Pierce quietly got away, and proceeded to the Brattle House, Cambridge, where he has passed the day in privacy. Nearly a hat-full of telegraphic dispatches have been left at the Tremont for him. Only a few of his particular irlends know of his where-

Boston, Saturday, June 5, 1856 The news of the nomination of Franklin Pierce caused great astonishment here, and much ex-citement prevails.

Gen. Pierce and lady are at the Tremont House, in

this city, and he leaves for Concord, N. H., on Monday. Numbers of our citizens are calling on him. He said, when a gentleman congratulated him—"Sir, you could not congratulate a more suprised man."

BALTIMOBE, June 6, 1852. A humbug dispatch was received here, and posted on the bulletin board of *The Patriet*, and nouncing that Pierce declines the nomination. It caused considerable excitement.

A ratification meeting was held in Monument Square last night. The speakers raised some enthusiasm among the people, who yield Cass with great reluctance. A laster faciling however, now prevails at the prospect of

the people, who yield Cass with great reluctance. A better feeling, however, now prevails at the prospect of breaking up cliques of office-seekers, who had parceled out offices in case of the success of Cass, Buchanan, or Douglas. The mass of the Democracy are now satisfied, but the Old Hunkers are in the dumps.

Washington, June 6, 1852, The Democracy here express great satisfaction at the nomination, Pierce being well known and extermed. The Hunkers are, however, keeping close

quarters. Washington, Saturday, June 5-10% P.M.
The Cass and Buchanas, Marcy and Bouglas men feel sore, but each faction console them selves that the other is defeated. The same to-day was selves that the other is defeated. The game to-day was with New-York on the forty sixth ballot. Had they notized on Marcy, Virginia was ready to follow it up.

The Democrats in Baltimore were busy at 6 o'clock inquiring "Who is Pierce?" and "What has he done?"
The Whigs were delighted.

Many Democrats say this will probably be the last Democratic National Convention, and that the people will yet set for themselves.

Their platform is strong on the Slavery question. It covers the whole ground. We expect a sectional contest.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June C. Pierce and King are most acceptable to the Democracy. Our Delegates pronounce Pierce the numinee of the South.

CHARLESTON, June 6, 1852.

The nomination of Pierce was received with great surprise, and many inquire, who is her Dispatches from prominent Southern Delegates vouch for Pierce being acceptable to the South; and he will receive the rule of the Palmetto State.

RICHMOND, June The nominations, especially that of W.

R. King have been well received. Virginia having set the Pierce ball in motion, seconded by North Carolina, he is halled as the Virginia candidate. PHILADELFHIA, June 8, 1852. No expression of enthusiasm at the re-No expression of enthusiasm at the regult of the nomination has yet taken place here—the
Democrats have not apparently recovered from their
disappointment. A ratification meeting is announced for
to-norrowevening in Independence-square. The spekers
will be Meszr. Soule of Iouisiana, Dickinson of NewYork, Wilhard of Indiana, Packer of Pennsylvania,
Marshall of California, Bright of Indiana, Breckenridge
of Kentucky.

PETERSEURO, June 6, 183 d Rentucky.

Dispatches from our Delegates vouch for Pierce being a good man and true, and the nomination is well received.

General Pierce's nomination was received with turnulmous joy—his friend are new fring 180 guns and all the well are trains.

The Democracy fired two hundred guns this afternoon, in nomination of Gen. Pearce as their candidate for the Presidency. They also illuminated the city with bonfres amid their rejoicings. The nomi-nation appears to be well received here.

ROME, N. Y., Saturday, June 5-71- P. M. The Democracy are out en masse to ratify the nemination of Franklin Pierce. A national value is being fired, music playing, and fireworks are to

be discharged.

Speeches have been made by Hon. J. M. Elwood, Hon. C. Cemstock, T. Jones, Jr., Esq., and others, and great enthusiasm prevails.

Two men were killed at Steubenville.

Two men were killed at Steubenville. Ohio, this afternoon, by the premature discharge of a cauton, while loading it r a salute in honor of the nomi-

Movements of General Pierce. Ceneral Pierce for the present declines

meeting his fellow citizens publicly. He has also de-clined the public reception at Concord, N. H., tendered him in a telegraphic dispatch received to day, and will have the Brattle House, Cambridge, to-morrow morning for Northampton, where he will remain some days. Mrs. Pierce is with him and in delicate health. He goes to Northampton, on her account. Kossuth in Albany. ALBANY, Saturday, June 5, 1852-9 P. M. Kossuth, to-day, visited the State Agri-

San Juan—the crew being reported intoxicated. The mate of the J. C. Dorr, from San Francisco, went on board and commenced cutting away her rigging, seeing board and commenced cutting away her rigaing, seeing which the owner is said to have given orders to throw him overboard or kill him. The mate of the Tres Amegos got on board, when a sculle ensued between the two, and in a few minutes after the mate of the J. C. Dorr was heard to cry "murder." His name was S. Randall of Philadelphia, and it is supposed that he was sailed and then thrown into the sea by the Spanish mate, who had been arrested and was to be sent to Rivas for trial. Great excitement prevailed.

Among the deaths at San Juan were Edward Beeny, of New York, Samuel E. Saell of Con-

ward Beeny, of New-York: Samuel E. Snell, of Con-necticut; Charles Lines, of Philadelphia: J. seph Rice, of Illinois; Orson Gill, of Vermont, and Alvin Chaplin,

Later from Texas-More Murders of Ameri-

vile, Texas, to the 26th ult. Several more atrocious murders of Americans by Mexicans were reported, and much excitement prevailed in consequence. From the South-The Sinking of the Bark

The steamship Isabel, at Charleston, from Havans, reports that John McKenzle and Leopold Gulgnard, two of the crew of the bark Fairmount, sunk by a collision with the ship Tennessee, were rescued at Key West. They had floated on planks ten days when taken of. Capt. Whitney was seen by them clinging to some floating timbers on the morning after the collision.

has rendered judgment in favor of the United States against the securities of Wm. L. Chaplin, charged with running off slaves from Washington in 1850.

Southern Mail Failures-South Carolina and

night. Three New-Orleans mails are now due.

The South Carolina papers are quite indignant at the attempt of Gen. Commander to represent that State in the Convention. The Winyah Observer, publishes the names of the 47 signers to his credential, and adds that of the list 31 were not born in the District

Sickness on the Plains-Deaths by Cholera Destructive Thunder Storm, &c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June ! We learn from Lexington, Mo., that there is considerable sickness on the Pisins, and some

ing up the Mississippi, and occasionally a death takes place at various points in the West. There have been seven or eight cholera deaths in this city. A destructive thunder storm passed

Elizur Wright was put on trial, upon the charge of siding and abetting the escape of the alleged fugitive slave Shadrach. The jury was empanneled after ser-eral had been set aside. Wright manages his own Loss of Life by the Capsizing of Bonts. PROVIDENCE, June 6, 1832.

A boat containing Mr. Merrill Wheeler.

PROVIDENCE, June The schr. Balche, Short, master, from

ESCAPE OF MEAGHER.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, the Irish Patriot, communicates the following account of his escape from perpetual imprisonment in Van Dieman's Land:

GLEN Cove, Saturday, June 5, 1852.

DEAR SIR: In consequence of some nisstatements regarding my escape, which I have not seen in two or three of the European papers, and which appear to have been copied from an Australasian paper, I think it right to set the true facts before the American public, to whom alone

the honorable spirit which qualifies a stranger to become its citizen, compel me to break the si-

renew my parole. I did so in writing, and in the following words:

"I hereby pledge my word of honor not to loave the Cols-ny to long as I hold a ticket of loave."

I handed this pledge to the Police Magistrate in the open court. Any one can see it who desires

Toward the end of December, the same year, I ame to the determination of attempting my es ape. Accordingly, on the 3d of Jaquary last, I ent the following letter to the Police Magistrate

in the meantime, however, should you conceive it your duty to take me into custody, I shall, as a matter of course, regard myself as wholly absolved from the restraint which my word of honor to your Government at present inflicts.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With sincere respect,
Your obedient servant,
THEMAS FRANCIS MEAGHES.
To the Police Naparate of the District of Completiones. The Police Magistrate received this letter at 11 o'clock the same morning. I remained in my Cot-tage, at Lake Sorell, until 7 o'clock that evening. A few minutes after that hour, four of my friend A new minutes after that nour, lour of my friends arrived on horseback, and communicated to me the intelligence that the police were coming to arrest me. I went out with them into the bush, and remained there, about 300 vards from the cottage, until my servant brought the news that the police had arrested, and were afternoon.

the intelligence that the police were coming to arrest me. I went out with them into the bush, and remained there, about 300 yards from the cottage, until my servant brought the news that the police had arrived, and were sitting in the kichen. We mounted our horses immediately, and rode down to the cottage. One hundred yards from it my friends drew up. I rode on until f came close to the stable, which was within pistolshot of the kitchen-toor. I drew up there, and desired the servant to go in and tell the police I was writing for them. He did so. Two or three minutes elapsed, then the police appeared.

The moment they appeared. I rose in my stirrups, called out to them that I was the prisoner they came to arrest, and defied them to do so. This challenge was erhoed by my friends with three loud and hearty cheers, in the midst of which I struck spurs to my horse, and instead into the wood, in the direction of the coast. Accempanied by my generous and courageous-heart ed friends, I reached the sea-shore on Mouday afternoon, at a point where a boat was in reading the wars of line great Napoleon had roused Europe from the boat, put off to sea, and beat about there for a few days, until the ship came up, which, thank God! bore me, at last, to a free and hospitathale land.

In plain words, these are the plain facts of the land.

In plain words, these are the plain facts of the land.

In plain words, these are the plain facts of the land.

In plain words, these are the plain facts of the land.

case. As I have written them here, they were written by one of my friends, at the house where we changed horses on our way to the coast. The manuscript containing them was forwarded next morning, Tuesday, to the Editor of the leading Journal of the Colony, and hore the names of my friends, written by their own hands, in attestation

fits truth.

The gentleman to whom it was sent was instructed not to publish the names that were attached to it. He was, however, at the same time, requested to insert the document itself in the next number of his paper, and was left at full and per-

number of his paper, and was left at full and perfect liberty to show the signatures to any person
who might wish to be satisfied upon the subject,
and would pledge his honor not to abuse the confidence reposed in him by involving the parties concerned in any legal difficulty.

The men who vouched with their signatures for
the truth of the statement then made, and now
repeated, are men of considerable property and
highly creditable position in the Colony, and no
one there would be rash enough to speak a single

one there would be rash enough to speak a single

rord derogatory of their honor.

I have the honor to be your faithful and grateful ervant,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

Shooting Case.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1852 Last night, at a tavern on Spruce-street, George Nugent, shot John Pearson through the lungs. The wound will probable prove mortal. Pearson had seduced a sister of Nugent, and subsequently married ber, it has since been discovered that he has a wife and children living in Ireland.

LATER FROM BUENOS ATRES .- By the LATER FROM DUENOS ATRES.—By the Russian brig Plata, Copt. Besing, arrived on Saturday, we have received advices from Buenos Ayres to the 19th of April. The news is of no particular importance. The new Legislature was to assemble on the 1st of May. All the Governors of the Provinces were to meet in Convention at Santa Fé on the 25th of May, to determine upon the form of a Central Government, to be established. Business of all kinds is very dull. Produce scarce and high. Exchange on England 65@65% for doublooms. doublects.

KOSSUTH IN NEW-YORK. Address to the Young Men of Albany.

CONGRESO HALL, June 6, 1852.

The audience which Kossuth addressed ast night was one of the most brilliant which he has addressed in New York, and the circumstances under which he spoke as favorable to his eloquence as any he has met in the Empire State. The Hall of the Young Men's Association was most tastefully and appropriately decorated with evergreens, flowers and flags.

Around the gallery was the motto in evergreen, "Desnotism knows its enemies-Freedom should know its friends." Over the stage was an arch of evergreens and red and white roses surmounted by an Eagle. Here was the motto, " Elgin Kossuth,"

The pillars under the gallery were wreathed with evergreens and roses, and on the end of the Hall, back of the stage, were alternate Hungarian and American flags; beneath, the inscription, Hungary and Poland. The tout ensemble was striking beautiful. This fine effect was due to the ladies of Albany, among

Thurlow Weed. Before the opening of the meeting, and between the exercises, patriotic airs were played in handsome style by Cooke's Brass Band.

When Kossums was presented he was received with

whom on this occasion was Mrs. BARNES, a daughter of

marked enthusiasm. The meeting was opened with Prayer by Rabbi J. Mc-

marked enthusiaam.

The meeting was opened with Prayer by Rabbi J. Mc-GUILE.

Kossuth was introduced to the audience by F. W.

Seward, President of the Association. He said—
Gov. Kossuth: Your knowledge of us has been brief, but our acquaintance with you has been a long one. We have watched the struggle in Hungary, hoped for her success, and lamented her downfall too long not to have made your name the commonest one among us.

We are young men; but we shall not always be young. There must come a time when we shall grow old; and when that time comes, other young men will gather about us and ask us of the Revolution that happened years ago in Hungary. And when we relate the sacrince and ishors of those who were engaged in it, they will say to us, "And what did you do for the good cause in the time of need Proculating! Would it content us then to say, that although we praised Liberty when it was successful, we give it no word of encouragement when it was in danger and doubt? That remembrance is not the one the Young Mear Albany wish to carry into their old age.

You have come among us in behalf of Liberty, and the first lesson in political philosophy that the young men of America are faught is, that none can have a deeper interest in the preservation of Liberty shan they have. It is over cause that you plead, as well as that of Hungary; and not ours merely, since it is in behalf of justice against injustice, and that is the cause, not of young onen nor of old men, nor of Hungary nor of America, but of every nation and of every honest man on earth.

Shaking Mr. Sawaan by the hand, Kossurst turned to the audience to respond. Again he was greeted with

o the audience to respond. Again he was greeted with warm and long continued applause. He said: SPEECH TO THE YOUNG MEN OF ALBANY.

HISTORY OF THE PART TAKEN BY THE YOUNG MEN GENTLEMEN: The present meeting closed, Gentlement in the present meeting closed, I return to that great city where I began my wanderings through the United States. Particular circumstances may perhaps call on me yet for a Farewell Address, there where I first met the honors of welcome, but the regular cyclus of my wanderings closes to day. That task is done. Duties of another nature will call on ma. The laborer tills the ground and sows the seed and invokes the blessings of the Lord, but in wiping of the sweat of his brow, he will not say "I have done." He will only say, "That task is done, and on he must go, and on he will go in his toils, and so I must, and so I will, till either the bond of death stops my toils, or I can say, "Thou art free, sh, my fatherland. I have been faithful to thee to the end. I have been faithful to the cath I have sworn to God, and on the day thou hast placed the belm into my hands. Now, sh, heavenly music at that word! thou are independent and free, and my task is done. Give me in reward a modest corner of rest under the protection of thy Republican laws, and then a grave in thy free soil. Be just and be humane, that thou may deserve to remain free—be thankful to those that have done thee good in the hours of thy needdo unto others as thou desirest others to do unto thesesek to other glory than the glory to do good—be brave to defend what the blood of tny martyrs and the cares of thy partiots have won—let the sun of freedom shine forever over my humble grave, and let the tranquillity of my sleep in that grave never be disturbed either by ambition or by servitude!"

Gentlemen—in the solemn moment of the close of my wanderings in this free and happy land, thoughts of meditation press upon my mind. I preached the principle of brotherhood ameng nations. I preached it to free and happy med. I was called presumptures for it; but still i went on. I have felt the thorn of persecution, and have drunk the cup of calumny; and still i went on; and I have reen the people's heart throb with justice and with generality at my humble wo I return to that great city where I began my wanderings through the United States. Particular circumstances may perhana call on the very

No it shall not—it will not. There is necessity in the politice-social situation of America. There is a productive consistency in American principles, and the resolution of freemen dwells in American hearts. I know what direction America must take therefore. I know what direction America will take. I know America will not keep the weight of its power unused, as a miser keeps his gold to look on with unfructuous Joy, and I know on what side that weight will weigh.

And is there truth in the principles I advocate: and to be sure there is, then it is not possible that no trace should remain of what I have endeavored to do in America.

America.

One grain of sand can turn the scale, and one drop make the glass overflow. It is Providence which holds the scale with complotent, boundful hands. Those hands can make out of a feeble instrument an instrumental to their eternal designs. If it be so then, I may prove that grain of sand; if it be their will, I may prove that drop.

Glory to Him in Heaven and peace to good willing

will be there because James Buchanan requires it. [Applaisse] The twenty-seven votes of Pennsylvania were then cast for Franklin Pierce.

General Wilson, of Obio, said it was true that his delegation had ceen divided; but they congratulated the Convention for the sentiments of harmony in the democratic party—in this sentiment of hermony the Democratic party—in this delication had cast their votes for him in accordance with the wishes of the democracy of that State potential party —in this sentiment of hermony the Democratic party —in the latest party —in this sentiment of hermony the Democratic party —in the latest party —in this sentiment of hermony the Democratic party —in this sentiment of hermony the Democratic party —in the latest party —in this sentiment of hermony the Democratic Kossuth, to-day, visited the State Agri-cultural Rooms and some of our academies. This af-ternoon he addressed the children from the Public Schools in the State at Eaptist Church. The Associa-tion Hall, this evening, was well filled. Great pains had been taken by the ladies to decorate it handsomely with flowers, evergreens, &c. His address contained several excellent points, and was highly applauded at star rate. Convertion be designated by the Democratic National Committee, and that in their call the above be inserted, as the rule to be observed in choosing Delegates.

Great confusion prevailed and many of the Delegates

Mr. Hichardson said that they had has harmony and outerd, and now they were getting up contentions, ben there was nothing to quarrel about. The question a Spanish Vessel-Deaths. This was decided in the negotive, by Yeas 176, Nays

From San Juan del Sur-The Isthmus Raffrend-A Philadelphia Mate Killed on board Boston, Saturday, June 5, 1852.

A letter received at this port from San Juan del Sur, dated April 25, reports all the passengers per Nerthern Light at that place in good health and spirits. The Pacific was looked for every hour from Real-jo having gone hither for water and provisions. The Pacific would take up the excess of families ticketed for the Independence on her last tris. The steam ship Monumental City sailed from San Juan on the 224, The new road is in excellent order, and

improvements are rapidly going forward. The Transit route was passed over in forty hours running time. The late rains had releed the San Juan River some six inches and it was supposed by the natives that the rainy season had commenced, though one month earlier

The wreck of the North America was

passed with head on shore, high and dry, and appeared The brig Tres Amegos had run ashore at

caus by Mexicans.

New Orleans, Wednesday, June 2, 1852.

We have received dates from Browns-

Fairmount. Baltimone, Saturday, June 2, 1852.

but soon after sunk and disappeared.

Judge Crawford, of the Criminal Court,

General Commander.
Baltimore, June 6, 1852.
We have no mail beyond Charleston to-

and 20 not natives of the State; 15 are Whigs, and thave no right to vote in the District.

Deaths occur on almost every boat com-

through a portion of Indiana on Thursday night. A large amount of property was destroyed, but no loss of lie had been heard of. Trial for Assisting in the Escape of Shadrach. Boston, Saturday, June 5, 1852. In the United States Court, yesterday,

paper-hanger, and one of his workmen were capsized by a sudden squall on Saturday, and Mr. Wheeler was drowned. Another boat was also capsized by the same squall, and a colored man named Samuel Tweety, who was alone in the boat, was also drowned.

Philadelphia for Boston, was towed into Newport this morning by the schr. J. W. Errickson from Philadelphia for Boston, having been totally dismasted and lost all her sail in a heavy gale on the 3d inst.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune

I now hold myself responsible I now hold my sell responsible.

The remarkable kindness I have experienced from the Press and the public generally, ever since my arrival in this noble country, and the anxiety I feel to have it understood that I am not deficient

mies, could ever disturb.

The facts are these:
In the month of April, 1851, I was called upon

sent the following letter to the Police Magnetrate of the district in which I resided:

Lake Sorill, District of Campbelltown, }

Saturday, Jan. 3, 1852.

Sin: Circumstances of a recent occurrenceurge upon mette necessity of resigning my ticket of leave, and consequently withdrawing my purole.

I write this letter, therefore, respectfully to apprise you that, after 12 octock to morrow, noon, I shall no larger consider myself bound by the obligation which that sarried imposes.